

W. GOODES

S & EDWARDS

TIES & BROAD STREET,

FOR SALE

EX-

& Lady Lampson,

al Assortment of

chandise,

comprising:

Y & CHINAWARE,

complete Assortment.

ARTHENWARE WATER

BOTTLES.

E—Cut Decanters, Tumblers, Bar Tumblers, Ale Jugs, and Celery Glasses, Jars, Jelly Glasses, Custard Jars, Jugs, Vases, Sugars, Tarts, Salts, Cruet Bottles, &c.

GLOBES.

OIL LAMPS

FITTINGS.

Brussels, Tapestry, 2 & 3 Felt, Stair Carpets.

ugs & Door Mats,

Oil Cloth,

LL WIDTHS.

RE—Cruets, a variety, assortments Spoons and Forks, Tea Services, &c.

vory and Bone Handles, mon Knives and Forks, knives and Steel, Pocket Knives &c.

Tweed and Pilot Trouser, Crimian, Regatta and shirts, Tweed Coats and Collars, Men's and Boys' and Lamb's Wool Under Hates, &c.

—Flannels, Sheetings, Unbleached Cotton, ble, Damask, Tweeds, Covers, Bed Ticks, Blankets, Quilts, Rugs, Stuff, &c.

BULATORS.

CAGES.

L PAPER

Choice Selection,

al Pots, Saucepans, Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots, Ladies and Tortoise Dishes, China Pictures, Locks, Chest Locks, Irons, Frying Pans, Potato Forks, Hay and Hay Rakes, Shovels, nized Buckets, Hand Ties, Chaises, and other Plated Dish Covers, looking Glasses, Mirrors, Pots and Fire Irons, Cutters, Moulds, Butter Potato Masher, Rolling Pins, and Tubs, Nails, Twine, Clothes Cards, Cross Cut Saws, Jack and Axe Handles, Ballons, &c.

LSO

One Circular

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The Daily Standard

Monday, March 4, 1872.

Auction Sale To-Day.

J. P. DAVIES & CO., Auctioneers, 112, Water Street, and 112, Esquimalt, N.W. Their Government stock, at 11 A.M., the entire stock of it will be sold.

PROVINCIAL.

THE DOMINION TARIFF ADOPTED BY A VOTE OF 14 TO 9.

SATURDAY, March 2nd, 1872.

The House met at 2 o'clock, p.m. Present—The Hon. Speaker and all the members, except Mr. DeCosmo.

Mr. R. Smith gave notice that on Monday next he would move an address with a view to the removal of one of the Sister Rocks, in order to improve the navigation of the Fraser River.

Mr. Armstrong moved that on the 8th inst., he would move for a return of Supreme Court expenses received from the estate of late members and lunatics.

Mr. J. P. Booth gave notice he would move to amend the 5th clause of 6th section of the Controversial Elton Act, with a view to reduce the amount of security from \$2,000 to \$500.

Also, on Wednesday next, he would move an address for the introduction of a Ballot Bill.

Mr. Booth on Wednesday next would move for a committee to inquire into the irregularities alleged to have been practiced at the late local election at Nanaimo, and that the committee consist of Messrs. Beaven, Booth, Robinson and Jamieson.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Banister rose to a question of privilege. He understood the House adjourned yesterday to meet to-day, and without awaiting the debate on the tariff would be resumed, and therefore to resume the debate was now out of order. It was differently placed on the minutes.

The Speaker decided the House adjourned to resume the debate to-day.

THE TARIFF—POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Humphreys rose to a question of order. According to usage and precedent it was not in the power of the House to determine a question of this sort, the change of tariff—it was a question for consideration in committee of the whole House. It was better to move at once to this effect, and he would appeal to the Hon. Attorney General whether a question affecting trade and commerce, and financial matters could be determined without first going into committee on the subject. He had got it from the 41st Rule of the Orders of the Day, in support of his view. He was only desirous of conducting the business of the House in order, it was no disgrace to acknowledge an error, most of the members were new.

Mr. Robinson didn't see why they should move away the time of the House. [Mr. Robinson himself shortly afterwards fruited away and wearied the House an hour and a half in reply to a question which he knew to be a mere question of privilege.]

The Speaker suggested a motion to take the sense of the House on the point.

Mr. Humphreys could see nothing plainer on the point than the 41st Rule of the Standing Orders. He hoped the House would not itself.

Hon. Mr. Waikem said the resolution was perfectly in order to be discussed in the House first, and in committee afterwards.

Mr. J. P. Booth quoted from May's Practice in support of his reading in committee.

Hon. Mr. Waikem said the House had a right to determine the question of the resolution.

Mr. Robinson—"Chair, chair."

Mr. Humphreys replied, and Mr. Robinson again called chair, chair, and asked, "Mr. Speaker, have you given your decision?" [Mr. Speaker said, "There why don't you go with the motion?"]

Mr. Humphreys asked that the Clerk record the matter of the interr. at 7, on the Minutes. Mr. Banister seconded.

Mr. Robinson—"Chair, chair."

Mr. Speaker suggested to Mr. Humphreys to write his motion and send it up.

Mr. Humphreys directed attention to the 2nd clause of the Rule.

Mr. Banister said that should the House decide the question now, the debate was final.

Mr. Humphreys requested the Attorney General's opinion, as he was certain the whole matter was illegal.

The Attorney General replied that the member for Lillooet should be guided by the ruling of the House.

Mr. Smith observed it was unusual to discuss a question in the House, and afterwards to move it to committee.

Mr. Robinson differed—the House hadn't yet passed an opinion on the principle.

Mr. Speaker asked if the House were ready for the question.

Mr. Humphreys—"No Sir."

Mr. Speaker stated that he asked if the House were ready.

Mr. Humphreys in reply—"I'm part of the House. [Laughter.]

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. Robinson got up to reply to the resolution when

Beaven wished a word in reply to Mr. J. P. Booth who quoted the case of Manitoba, which was allowed.

The Speaker referred to the inland Revenue and Excise of the Province, and we are dealing with the Customs and Imports. That Province was lately united to the Dominion and from the effects of the rebellion, small-pox among the Indians, a plague of grasshoppers, &c., famine would have been the result, and the Act was passed out of charity, to relieve the Province under the circumstances. He quoted from an Act, with a view to show that Manitoba failed to get a modification of the tariff. The Speaker next referred to motions coming with the affairs of the Province relative to the Lieutenant Governor Melville's appointment, etc. The dues were retained, and it was exactly a case in point and just the position of British Columbia. Some hon. gentlemen asked to modify the tariff, but he was sure the Dominion Government would not listen to the request. In the Act of Union, 1870, that Province with 1,000,000, chap. 3, page 65, it is there determined that the revenue duties of Rupert's Land and Manitoba should be paid without increase, for 3 years, and to form part of the consolidated revenue of Canada. This showed they were only wasting their time in trying to get a modified tariff. In reply to Mr. Hunter, he would be pleased to state that the brewer's would be retarded under the Canadian tariff, but that they wouldn't make so much money, and he enumerated facts to show that the brewers could stand a little reduction, the beer was good and doubt, and that accounts for the general good health. [Laughter.]

Mr. Banister rose to explain: 5 lbs of malt could not make a gallon of ale, at least it could not make a marketable gallon, except it was adulterated, and the brewers of V. I. don't resort to such a practice. The brewing interests were encouraged for the sake of the Province; 6 lbs. of malt was more like the proper quantity, and all the ale there, too, brewers would be so hampered with cisterns that that branch of industry would be retarded; they would be driven out of the country.

Mr. J. P. Booth said Mr. Beaven quoted only a portion of the section of the Act referred to. The Governor General in Council had the power under the Customs duties in the case of Manitoba, provided the revenue were not interfered with.

Mr. Cogan made his maiden speech on the tariff, on this occasion. The question, he said, was one of the most im-

portant of the session. He had studied it, and listened attentively to the debate on both sides, but he must say he failed to be convinced that the Canadian tariff would be a benefit to the country. On the contrary, it would be most injurious to the merchants, the great customers spend more money in the Province than any other class; every cent earned was spent by themselves and their men. What the farmers are compelled to go to the other side. If the Province ever came to be prosperous, the foundation must rest on the agricultural interests of the country.

Hon. Mr. Waikem spoke of the amendment in language very forcible. The amendment could not reach the object sought. It makes first the Canadian tariff, and then seeks to make an objection similar to that of the member for Nanaimo (1st of May.)

Mr. Humphreys again explained the object of this amendment.

Hon. Mr. Waikem continued, that the committee received instructions, was a thing impossible. The Dominion Government was not a party to a petition at all; Manitoba made her stipulations before she was united to the Province. Sir Francis Hincks (in reference to the correspondence on the tariff) dealt with the question diplomatically, he didn't wish to commit himself.

Hon. Mr. Waikem then spoke of the Standard of the British Colonist, and he saw no reason why the same rule should not apply in our case. The immigration attracted to the country by the building of the railway would, when that undertaken was completed, settle on the other side of the Strait, where they would find a market well protected. The member for Nanaimo wanted to get a Bill passed to tax Chinamen for not living in the country, and now by the Act proposed, which if passed, we shall drive white men out of it. [Hear.] Mr. Cogan concluded by remarking that the question since that time? Do you think, said Mr. Waikem, that the same answer would be given now as in April '71? What is the opinion of the Opposition now? One gentle- man in the Ontario parliament (oppoition) said British Columbia goes westwards, and the provinces had not yet ten acres of arable land. The Ontario Government thought a modified tariff would benefit the Province, and the terms of the Tariff would support it; but any one reading the Terms must see that "he who runs may read." The hon. gentleman stated, the Ontario Government was defeated on the terms granted to British Columbia, and we ought not to place the Dominion Government in a position to fight our battles. [Hear.]

The speaker asked if the debate were closed, and if it were, Mr. Robson could reply.

Mr. Robson once more got up to reply, when Mr. Humphreys rose, and said, that at no time had so general and grave a question arisen for discussion in the House on which he approached with the greatest interest and full consciousness of the inadequacy of powers to deal with it. The Customs and Excise laws were matters of vast importance to the commercial, agricultural, and mining interests, and he believed that if the Canadian tariff were adopted it would bring immediate and certain ruin upon the farming community. For this reason he would support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Waikem moved a resolution to adjourn the House.

The Speaker decided the House adjourned to resume the debate to-day.

THE TARIFF—POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Humphreys rose to a question of privilege. He understood the House adjourned yesterday to meet to-day, and without awaiting the debate on the tariff would be resumed, and therefore to resume the debate was now out of order. It was differently placed on the minutes.

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